The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1304 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 26, NO. 15

The secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes, but in liking what one has to do.—James M. Barrie.

President Green Extols Labor Movement As Shield Of Democracy and Relentless Foe of Dictatorships

Declares That Both Craft and Industrial Forms Of Organization Are Applied by American Federation of Labor, Whose Conventions Are the Supreme Policy-Making Authority Which All Affiliated Unions and Their Officers Are Obligated to Accept.

Certain Radical-Liberal Writers Who Attack Organized Labor Are Enemies of Social Reform, He Says — Visions Government Ownership of Railroads and Larger Federal Control of Private Enterprise to Protect the Masses From Corporate Greed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—A strong defense of the organized labor movement as the upholder of democratic institutions and the foe of all dictatorships was made here by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the twelfth anniversary dinner of the "New Leader."

President Green discussed at length the question of organization policy and declared that both craft and industrial forms are applied by the American Federation of Labor. He cited numerous instances of the industrial form, beginning with the United Mine Workers of America, and emphasized the broad charter given to the Automobile Workers' Union, which he said has jurisdiction over 98 per cent of the workers in the automobile industry.

Denouncing as utterly false the charge that the American Federation of Labor is responsible for the lack of organization of the mass-production workers, he held that the main reason for this condition is the persecution of employees by anti-union employers who include company unions and spies in their schemes for victimizing members of bona fide trade unions.

Turning to the group of radical and self-styled liberal writers who persistently attack the American Federation of Labor, President Green declared that their denunciation is unwarranted by the facts and stigmatized them as the "enemies of social reform, liberalism and democracy."

He claimed that economic necessity and the needs of the people impel an ever larger intervention of the Government in fields hitherto regarded as belonging wholly to private initiative, and predicted extensions of this movement to whatever point may be necessary in the public interest. He stated that Government ownership of the railroads seems inevitable and said the American Federation of Labor favors such action.

The text of President Green's address follows:

"The American Federation of Labor was organized and established on November 15th, 1881. In its construction and formation it represented the best judgment of those who were its architects and builders. That is exactly what it represents today.

"At each succeeding convention, year after year, the policies which have guided its activities and its progress have been formulated. They represent the composite judgment of the officers and delegates who participate in the conventions. Decisions are always arrived at in democratic fashion after every representative has been accorded the widest and most complete opportunity to express his views and offer such recommendations and suggestions as he may deem necessary and advisable.

Democratic Procedure Is Fundamental

"The wisdom and soundness of such a policy has never been questioned or challenged. No better procedure has been offered. No change in procedure has ever been suggested and no attempt has ever been made to substitute autocratic methods for the democratic rule which has been applied in the determination of issues and policies.

"In my opinion if any attempt were made to depart from the application of democratic procedure followed during the deliberations of conventions and various subordinate bodies it would be decisively defeated.

"The American Federation of Labor was not imposed upon the working people who constitute its membership. Instead it was created by them and for them. They may change it when they wish and they will do so when a majority of the delegates so decide. Until such changes are made, however, those who participate in the deliberations of the supreme policy-making authority of labor are under obligations to accept and conform to its laws, decisions and mandates.

"No man or set of men can justify a refusal to conform to the decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions after he or they have participated in their deliberations and by such action subjected himself or themselves to its authority. A departure from this course would jeopardize the welfare and success of any union, however noble and laudable, and substitute for orderly procedure a regime of chaos and uncertainty.

Democracy Essential For Freedom

"The working people of the United States, more than 50 years ago, expressed their unyielding devotion to the principle of democracy. That was one of the cardinal principles upon which the organized labor movement was founded. It was a matter of conviction then, as it is now, with all those who are associated with the American Federation of Labor that freedom dies when democracy is destroyed. This position, sustained and steadfastly maintained by Labor, has been vindicated by what has transpired in European nations where autocracy and dictatorships have been established.

Dictatorships Destroy Unions

"Democratic trade unions, comparable to the American Unions, were destroyed and ceased to function when autocracy and dictatorship took control in Germany, Italy and Austria. They are the type of men who never had been called upon to serve in responsible positions, never will be called upon to do so—but who are sure and certain that they could perform miracles.

"Democratic trade unions, comparable to the American Unions, were destroyed and ceased to function when autocracy and dictatorship took control in Germany where trade unions were completely annihilated, their leaders victimized by assignment to detention camps. In many instances the leaders were executed.

"In many other countries the workers and trade unions, created by the labor movement, have met the same fate. The persecution and brutal treatment, mental anguish and racial hate caused by the autocrats who assumed dictatorial powers, in these unfortunate nations, has aroused the righteous indignation of the working people of our own country who cherish the blessings and benefits of freedom and democracy.

"The form of dictatorship is of little consequence. It matters not under what guise or under what name it is known. All provide for press censorship, the subjugation of minority expression and the complete destruction of economic freedom. Strikes do not occur because labor is forbidden.

Protect Democratic Institutions

"It is difficult for those who enjoy the benefits and blessings of a democratic form of government and who regard it as a common heritage to conceive of a situation, in dictator-controlled governments, where there is no opposition press or party through which minorities may express themselves, no freedom of speech or of assemblage, no recognition of the principle that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—and where, in many instances, religious freedom is either curtailed or completely destroyed.

"Working people in America do not understand this perfectly well. They consider the blessings of democracy, democratic procedure and the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions as a priceless heritage which must be guarded, protected and preserved at any cost.

Attacks of Radical-Liberals Unmasked

"The American Federation of Labor has remained steadfast and unwavering in its advocacy and defense of democracy. In this respect it practices just what it preaches. Its members will defend this sacred principle with every means at their command because they wish to utilize instrumentalities made available by democratic control for bringing about political and social reforms. Because of its stalwart, unyielding defense of this fundamental principle the American Federation of Labor should receive the commendation and support of all liberal, social-minded, progressive groups within our national life.

"But, instead, some so-called radical publications, with editors claiming to be constructive liberal, denounce the American Federation of Labor just as vehemently as they do the most publicly known enemies of democracy, democracy and social justice. Corporation spies do the same. They follow a policy of deception and pretense.

False Liberalism

"They 'out-radical' the most radical among the workers, denouncing corporations and corporation management as oppressors and exploiters. Then, when they assume they have gained the confidence of the workers, they denounce Labor representatives as traitors to the working class.

"If those who publish these so-called liberal periodicals were sincere in their advocacy of liberalism and social progress they would differentiate in their criticism and they would draw a line between the most reactionary organizations in the Nation and a constructive, progressive movement known as the American Federation of Labor.

"It is quite evident that many of the editorials appearing in these so-called liberal publications are written by men who are content to be spokesmen for the views and dislikes of the official representatives of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations.

Enemies of Social Reform

"These writers are prolific in giving advice, extreme in denunciation and passionately theoretical in their logic. They are irresponsible writers who venture to tell officials of the great, constructive, progressive movement of Labor, who face tremendous responsibilities and are required to discharge serious obligations, just what to do, what decision to make and what policies to pursue. They are purely academic, both in writing and in advising as to conditions. They are the type of men who never had been called upon to serve in responsible positions, never will be called upon to do so—but who are sure and certain that they could perform miracles.

"The thoughtful, constructive representatives of the American Federation of Labor hold such men, such writers and such publications in utter contempt. They classify them as the real enemies of social reform, liberalism and democracy.

Organized Labor Is Progressive

"The organized labor movement has ever been progressive. It has advanced from one advanced position to another in conformity with social changes which have taken place in our national and political life. It has aggressively led in the fight for economic freedom, a wider distribution of created wealth and the enjoyment of higher standards of life and living for the masses of the people.

"At no point in the existence of the American Federation of Labor has it remained static. It recognizes how stern economic facts have required an invasion, on the part of the Government, into those fields of industrial enterprise which were always regarded as belonging to private initiative and private control.

Government Control of Industry

"When private enterprise, because of faulty construction and mismanagement fails to serve the public need and public welfare or becomes a deterrent force, the Government must respond, assuming such management and control in industry and in private enterprise as will tend to develop its functional processes to the point where society is served and protected.

"The experiences through which the Nation has passed during the last few years, have shown that without a mandate from the people the Government has been forced to assume responsibilities and to discharge functions, within the field of private endeavor, which were heretofore regarded as outside the limitations of governmental activities.

"The Federal Government has been compelled to care for the needy and the unemployed. That sort of service was at one time regarded as belonging to local communities and the States. But these agencies failed. They could not carry the burden. The threat of starvation forced the Federal Government in.

Bank Regulation by Government

"The invasion of the Government in the banking field, when the banks were closed, was made inevitable because those who owned and managed the financial institutions of the Nation failed in a national emergency. The Government is now a large stockholder in many of the banks of the Nation. The Government was compelled to discharge the functional duties it had always been understood belonged to privately owned banks.

"Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and other agencies set up by the Government, loans were made to corporations, business men, home owners and real estate owners and to the transportation lines of the Nation.

Government Ownership of Railroads

"The indications are that Government ownership of railroads is inevitable and will ultimately become a reality. The Government supplied the railroads with large sums of money. This was necessary in order to save them from financial ruin. It is too much to expect that these loans, made by the Government, will be repaid. When the point is reached where it becomes clear and convincing that the equity of the Government in the railroads can only be protected and conserved by socializing them the Government will be compelled to take them over. The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of such action and is supporting the railroad workers of the country in their declaration in favor of the Government ownership of railroads.

"All of these developments are taking place because of the operation of powerful economic forces and stern economic facts. They have not been brought about because of choice but because necessity, knowing no law, compelled the Government to act.

People Look to Government For Protection

"When private industry fails to meet the social needs of modern life the people must turn to Government for service, safety and protection. He, indeed, is blind who cannot see the trend of events and the inevitable drift of our Government into a broader participation in the affairs of private enterprise, private ownership and private management and control. One can see this clearly in the support given to efficient and public opinion is giving to the enactment of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health and accident insurance and other social justice legislation.

A. F. of L. Organization Policies

"For obvious reasons the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor, which is a parent body, has not attracted widespread public attention.

"Unfortunately, because of misrepresentation and a distortion of the facts, much misunderstanding prevails regarding this particular matter. The public mind has become confused because it has been led to believe that there is an issue in the American Federation of Labor as to whether it shall espouse and apply the craft or industrial form of organization. There is no such issue.

"The American Federation of Labor has not, at any time, attempted, nor is it now attempting, to apply the one form of organization to the exclusion of the other. Both forms have been applied and are now being followed in its organizing work wherever possible. The attempt, therefore, to create an issue upon this question at this time, causing division and discord, is to be deplored. It is regrettable that it is seized upon as a basis for singing a song of hate.

Result of Experience

"The organization policies of the American Federation of Labor are based upon a wealth of experience gained during the various periods of industrial periods which have taken place within the last half century.

"One may well ask, in considering this problem, does experience gained or sacrifices made by Labor, in the struggle for existence, count for naught. Does its knowledge of the realities of industry, and its long struggle for self-existence, count for nothing?

"Shall judgments properly formed by those who officially participate in the deliberations of the supreme governing body of labor, based upon a knowledge of their experience, be respected and obeyed or shall they be flouted and disregarded, each affiliated unit becoming a law unto itself?

"This still involves the essence and the preservation of the principles of self-government.

Both Craft and Industrial Forms Applied

"In considering this issue it seems appropriate and necessary to examine the record of the American Federation of Labor. What does it show and what does it make clear?

"It is clear that in the pursuit of its organization policies the American Federation of Labor has applied both the craft and the industrial form of organization. As evidence of this fact the building trades, many metal trades and printing trades unions, for example, have been formed into classified craft unions. Even in these trades the lines of jurisdiction have had to be changed in many instances to suit the shifting needs of modern industrial expansion, changes, growth and development.

"Some organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor have been accorded the grant of industrial jurisdiction and authority while others have asked for and secured the right to limit and restrict their jurisdictional lines.

"It is the need of each organizing situation which arises that governs rather than the rigid, inflexible requirements of any particular plan.

"The principle of the industrial form of organization was conferred upon the United Mine Workers of America by the American Federation of Labor and the same form of organization was, in 1935, reaffirmed and granted to other organizations such as the garment, textile, automobile, rubber and aluminum organizations of Government employes.

"In conformity with this general policy the American Federation of Labor has, on a number of occasions, blended two or more organizations into one so that workers employed in certain industries affected might become subjected to the administration of an industrial form of organization.

Printing Industry Unions

"Conversely, on a number of occasions, the American Federation of Labor, upon the request and petition of the workers involved, has permitted separation and the setting up of additional organizations.

"As an illustration, those employed in the printing industry were at one time subject to one organization which decided, however, that because of differences in skill and the character of work to be performed that two organizational organizations should be created for special groups. The American Federation of Labor has acquiesced in accordance with the expressed wish of the workers themselves.

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"For obvious reasons the organization, through modernization, has now become a highly specialized industry. **I am confident that if those employed in the printing industry would now agree to unite and create one organization for the printing industry the American Federation of Labor would respond to such a request and would grant a charter under which all those who are now members of the several printing trade unions would be blended into one international printing trade organization. But, because the American Federation of Labor holds fast to the principle of voluntarism it will not force these** printing trade organizations to do so.

Automobile Workers' Charter

"The grant of a charter to the automobile workers constitutes a direct and definite answer to those who charge that the American Federation of Labor is failing to meet the organization needs of those employed in mass-production industries. The automobile industry is a mass-production industry, highly specialized and seasonal in character. It is one of the Nation's newest industries.

"No sensible, rational person who knows anything about the economic character and industrial construction of the automobile industry will fail to realize and appreciate the difficulties that must be encountered and overcome in the organization of the workers employed in this involved and highly mechanized industry.

"Notwithstanding these difficulties the American Federation of Labor inaugurated an organizing campaign in the automobile industry. It organized thousands of workers into federal labor unions.

"When the report of this accomplishment was made to the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor the delegates directed that a national charter, comprehensive in character, be issued to the automobile workers.

Broad Jurisdiction

"Pursuant to these instructions the Executive Council issued such a charter in which it extended a wide and most comprehensive grant of jurisdiction. The hundreds of federal labor unions organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor were blended into this new Automobile Workers' Union. The jurisdictional authority granted the Automobile Workers' International Union provided:

"That a charter for a national or international union of automobile workers be issued at once to embrace all employes directly engaged in the manufacture of parts (not including tools, dies and machinery) and assembling of those parts into complete automobiles but not including job or contract shops manufacturing parts or any other employes engaged in said automobile production plants.'

"This broad grant of jurisdiction means that 98 per cent of those employed in the automobile production industry are eligible to membership in the national Automobile Workers' Union.

"This fact can be appreciated more fully if we picture an automobile production plant in operation. Along the assembly lines thousands are employed performing operations under the grant of the installation of the engines and equipment and in the construction of bodies, in painting, finishing and upholstering the constructed, finished automobile.

"All of these workers, regardless of the work they perform or the service they render, are eligible to membership in the organization under the charter granted the United Automobile Workers of America.

Few Skilled Workers Excepted

"The only exception made in this grant of jurisdiction was that of a group of technical workers, tool makers, die sinkers and a limited number of other highly skilled workers, not exceeding 5 per cent employed in conjunction with or outside the assembling and production automobile plants.

"This is how far the American Federation of Labor has gone in the establishment of the industrial form of organization in the greatest mass-production industry of the Nation. It represents one of the broadest grants of jurisdictional authority yet made by the American Federation of Labor since the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers was extended to cover those employed in and around coal mines.

Mass-Production Workers Canard

"In the light of these facts, where is there any justification for the assault made upon the American Federation of Labor by some of those identified with a movement regarded as dual to it by a great many people connected with as well as outside the Labor movement?

"Assuming as it may seem, the charge has been made that the American Federation of Labor is a failure and that it is a failure because millions of workers employed in mass-production industries are unorganized. It is alleged that these unorganized workers are clamoring and fighting and struggling to become organized and the American Federation of Labor is keeping them out. Such a charge and such an allegation is unfounded and unwarranted by the facts.

Employers Prevent Organization

"If these unorganized workers, to whom reference is made, wish to become organized and to adopt the different form of organization than they could secure through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, there is nothing under the sun to stop them from creating such an organization. They have a legal right to do so, and that being true what is there to prevent them from organizing into their own constructed and established organization?

"The facts are that these unorganized workers are prevented from becoming organized because of the tremendous opposition and persecution of their employers. They are controlled by fear—fear that they will be discharged and will be denied the opportunity to earn a living.

"It is commonly known that in mass-production industries spotters, stool pigeons and spies are employed to report to the management all evidence and indication, on the part of their employes, of organization into bona fide trade unions. When these reports are made the workers who courageously joined the unions are discharged. This operates to prevent the workers from organizing into trade unions.

"In addition, the employer establishes the company union and through their control and by reason and the domination and control of union labor bosses the workers are coerced into becoming identified with the company unions.

"These are the real obstacles in the way of organizing the unorganized and particularly those employed in mass-production industries.

Economic Freedom for Workers Sought

"The organization of men and women associated with the American Federation of Labor give their service and their support to the support of all the organizing efforts which are put forth to make those workers who are not a part of the American Federation of Labor economically free so that they may unite and organize for mutual helpfulness and protection.

"It has been through the sacrifice and financial contributions of the organized workers that help and assistance has been extended to those who have been the victims of economic persecution, exploitation and intimidation.

"The American Federation of Labor will endure because it rests upon a sound basis and is supported by millions of loyal, devoted men and women. It is a part of the institutional life of the Nation.

"Every controversial question which has arisen has been considered and courageously acted upon by the representatives of the millions of members who make up the American Federation of Labor.

"They honestly and truly represent the sentiments and opinion of the workers when they cast their votes in convention. Otherwise they would be replaced and new delegates elected.

"Within the next few days the American Federation of Labor will convene in Tampa, Florida. The officers and delegates, coming from different parts and communities with credentials from their constituencies, will meet in the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Tampa. Then and there, in the names of those whom they have the honor to represent, they will make answer to every challenge made regarding the policies and the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor."

Mayor La Guardia's Committee Finds May's Department Store Responsible for Strike

Probe Reveals Wages in Big Brooklyn Concern Were 80 Per Cent Below Average

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—A strong report charging the officials of May's Department Store in Brooklyn with responsibility for the strike there a number of months ago was made public here by the committee appointed by Mayor La Guardia to investigate the walkout. The committee also made the progressive recommendation "that shoppers of Brooklyn make their purchases where a sense of justice controls employment policies."

According to the report of the committee which was appointed by the Mayor on February 13, after the strike had been in progress 17 weeks, the walkout was caused by the discharge of two store employees, members of Local 1250 of the Department Store Workers' Union. The committee's survey revealed that wages at May's were at least 50 per cent below the city-wide average for department store and retail trade employes. Weekly wage examples cited were a $11.50 average during October, 1935; a $12.97 average during November, $12.48 in December and $11.21 last February.

It was found that part-time employment was the rule rather than the exception, with only half the employes working full time during last December. In addition, uncompensated overtime, deductions for a benevolent association and unsanitary working conditions were found to be serious causing dissatisfaction among the employes.

The committee was unable to settle the strike because company officials refused to reinstate 10 of the striking employes.

The report was signed by the Rev. John Howard Melish, chairman; Christopher C. Mollenhauer, Patrick Scanlan and Justice Rosalie Loew Whitney. Will Maslow of the staff of Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts, aided in preparing the findings.

NICARAGUAN RAIL STRIKE AVERTED BY WAGE BOOST

Managua, Nicaragua.—Prompt action by the Nicaraguan Government in granting a 10 per cent wage increase prevented a threatened strike of the employes of the National Railways.

J. C. SHANESSY, BARBERS' UNION PRESIDENT, IS DEAD

Indianapolis, Ind. (AFLNS).—James Colmer Shanessy, general president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, died here after a brief illness on April 4.

Mr. Shanessy was a prominent official of the American labor movement. He was born in New York on July 1, 1870, and began his trade apprenticeship as a self-educated, with short terms in printing and soap factories, where, he says, he went to work at the early age of eight years.

Mr. Shanessy was employed as a barber from 1894 to 1904, when he became business agent of Barbers' Local Union 102, St. Louis, Mo., in 1902 and held that position until 1909, when he was chosen general organizer of the international union. In 1922 he was elected general president, which office he held until his death.

He was instrumental in bringing about Sunday closing of barber shops in several States and wrote a number of pamphlets dealing with barbers.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor requested Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to attend the funeral here as his personal representative and the representative of the American Federation of Labor.

In a telegram to W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Barbers' Union, President Green said:

"President Shanessy has been an outstanding figure in the American Federation of Labor and in its deliberations and conventions covering a large number of years. He was held in high esteem and high regard by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. Both the Barbers' International Union and the American Federation of Labor have sustained a great loss as a result of his death."

FURUSETH IS STRICKEN WITH DANGEROUS ILLNESS

Overwork Sends Veteran Seamen's President to Washington Hospital

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, is seriously ill in Sibley Hospital here as the result of overwork in connection with legislation in the interest of seamen and other activities for the benefit of those who man the American merchant marine.

Mr. Furuseth is the oldest trade union executive in the United States. He celebrated his eighty-second birthday on March 13 by attending to his work as usual at his office in the American Federation of Labor Building. He was active at the recent convention of the Seamen's Union here, which lasted for more than a week. He remained tirelessly sought to extricate the King Bill for the deportation of certain alien seamen from legislative law which had blocked final legislative action on it for many months. His incessant work in this connection was a contributing factor to his illness.

The countless friends of Mr. Furuseth in all walks of life, both within and without the labor movement, sincerely hope for his speedy recovery followed by many more years of effort in improving the economic conditions of the working people.

SEATTLE UNION PRINTERS WIN WAGE INCREASE AWARD

Seattle, Wash. (AFLNS).—A wage increase of 7.3 cents per hour, or 51 cents per day, was received by the Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 employed in the newspaper composing rooms here as the result of an award of the Board of Arbitration issued March 27, 1936.

The new scale will be $1.25 per hour for day work and $1.25 per hour for night work. The award is for a period from September 27, 1937.

The union members on the Board of Arbitration were P. J. Brady and R. M. McCullough. The publishers were represented by H. W. Parish and F. W. Webster.

Eastman Urges Unemployment Insurance Law for All Transportation Employes

Plan Involves 1,564,000 Workers With Maximum Benefit of $75 Per Month

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, recommended to Congress the enactment of a law providing unemployment compensation for approximately 1,564,000 workers in the railroad, motor, water and air transportation industries.

The measure was drafted after a prolonged study by the labor relations section of Mr. Eastman's office. It proposes that unemployment in transportation industry shall be on a national instead of a State basis and would exempt these industries from the State insurance plans provided under the Social Security Act and establish a uniform Federal plan.

According to the Eastman program, funds for the insurance would be provided by payroll taxes on railroad companies of 1 per cent in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938 and following years. These rates are the same as those fixed in the Federal Social Security Law enacted by Congress last year.

The insurance or compensation payments under the Eastman measures would be based on the wage loss principle. A totally unemployed worker would receive benefits equal to 50 per cent of his average earnings up to a maximum of $75 a month. Average earnings would be determined by the worker's highest quarter time in each quarter of a year and averaging the earnings of the four months thus selected.

Mr. Eastman pointed out that by adopting the wage loss principle the plan would allow a part-time worker benefits based on a mathematical formula. A transportation employe who normally earns $100 and whose earnings were reduced by part time to $40 a month would receive $25 under this program.

Earnings in excess of $150 a month would not be considered in the benefit calculations.

The law would be administered by a division of transportation unemployment compensation in the Federal Social Security Board. The measure also creates an advisory board composed of representatives of employers and employes.